

**REMARKS**

Claims 18 – 34 remain in this application. Reconsideration of this application is respectfully requested.

Claims 18 – 34 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. Section 102(b) as being anticipated by Bolcavage (U.S. Patent No. 5,161,751). Applicant respectfully traverses this rejection.

Bolcavage discloses an oscillating or reciprocating spool type fishing reel having a bifurcated drum 11. The bifurcated drum 11 (or trifurcated drum, see FIG. 4) is separated into a large drum 11a and a small drum 11b. An interposing guide member 18 is disposed between these drums in order to separate these drums (and areas or chambers thereof) for receiving a reeled-in line. The fishing line 13 is reeled-in and reeled-out in a run-off direction perpendicular to the longitudinal axis of the drum 11.

In contrast to the oscillating or reciprocating spool of Bolcavage, the spool of the present invention is a long-distance casting spool. The present long-distance casting spool does not have a bifurcated drum nor a disc to separate a large drum from a small drum. Instead, the present spool merely has two limit flanges, one on each side of the spool base. Hence, the interposing guide member 18 of Bolcavage is not a limit flange of the spool body as in the present invention and as claim 18 requires.

Further, in order to gain as long of a casting distance as possible, it is very important to a long-distance casting spool that the reeling-out motion of the fishing line is constrained as little as possible by mechanical resistances, i.e. friction of the drum and friction between the fishing line and the drum. Therefore, in the present invention, the fishing line is reeled-in in a direction perpendicular to the longitudinal axis of the drum 3, but is reeled-out in the run-off direction z of the longitudinal axis a of the drum (for example, see FIG. 2 of the present application). In contrast, the fishing line of Bolcavage is reeled-in and reeled-out in a direction perpendicular to the longitudinal axis of the drum. Therefore, Bolcavage does not disclose a limit flange via which a fishing line can be wound up in a circumferential winding direction perpendicular to the spool axis and can be run off in a run-off direction roughly parallel to the spool axis, as claim 18 requires.

Furthermore, the interposing guide member 18 of Bolcavage includes extending projections 17 (or a notch 25, see FIG. 2b) in order to fix the fishing line 13 passing over the guide member 18, whereby the fishing line 13 comes in contact with straight surfaces 22 of the projections 17. As shown in the drawings of Bolcavage, the projections 17 extend in the winding direction. In contrast, the fins of the present invention extend obliquely in a direction opposite to the winding direction. Therefore, Bolcavage does not disclose fins that extend obliquely in a direction opposite to the winding direction, as claim 18 requires. Moreover, the projections 17 of Bolcavage predominantly serve as a carrier for fishing line passing over the guide member 18. In order to avoid a carrying of the fishing line 13 while reeling-out, the fins have a curved rear surface 21. But the projections 17 of Bolcavage cause a resistance to the reeling-out motion of the fishing line nevertheless, because they change the diameter of the guide member 18, and the fishing line is urged outwardly over the fins. This lowers the casting speed of the fishing line and limits the distance a bait at the end of the line can be casted.

Even more, the fishing line 13 in Bolcavage is caused to reciprocate back-and-forth between, and wind upon, respective drums 11a and 11b, whereby the change in line speed is highly dependent upon the relative diameters of the drums. At the same time, this decreases the obtainable casting distance of a bait at the free end of the fishing line. This is entirely opposite to the gain of a long-distance casting spool such as that of the present invention.

Also, in the present invention, when the fishing line is released, reciprocating motion of the drum in the direction z of the longitudinal axis of the drum is stopped. In contrast, the reciprocating motion of the drum of the oscillating or reciprocating spool disclosed by Bolcavage continues during line release.

In sum, Bolcavage fails to disclose a limit flange at a side of a spool body pointing in the run-off direction, the limit flange having a radially outer spool lip, and a number of retaining fins distributed evenly over the circumference of the outer spool lip, wherein the base end of each retaining fin is permanently connected to the spool body, the free ends of

the retaining fins extend obliquely in a direction opposite to the winding direction, and the retaining fins have a radially outer, longitudinal side designed as a fin lip, as claim 18 requires. The interposing guide member 18 and extending projections 17 do not meet the limitations of the limit flange and retaining fins of the present invention, and the oscillating or reciprocating spool of Bolcavage is entirely different than the long-distance casting spool of the present invention. Therefore, claim 18 is not anticipated by Bolcavage.

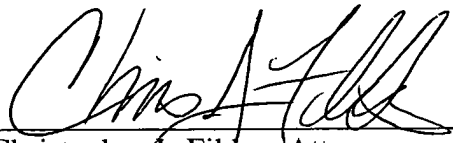
For all of these reasons, independent claim 18 is patentable over Bolcavage. Claims 19 - 34, depending from claim 18, are therefore also allowable. Hence, applicant respectfully requests that the Section 102(b) rejection of claims 18 - 34 as being anticipated by Bolcavage be withdrawn.

This request for reconsideration is felt to be fully responsive to the comments and suggestions of the examiner and to place this application in condition for allowance. Favorable action is requested.

Respectfully submitted,

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A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Chris J. Fildes", written over a horizontal line.

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